

Coefficienti di Fourier per una funzione con punti angolosi e salti.

Sia $\varphi: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ una funzione derivabile, tranne che per dei salti o dei punti angolosi. Supponiamo che i salti siano in

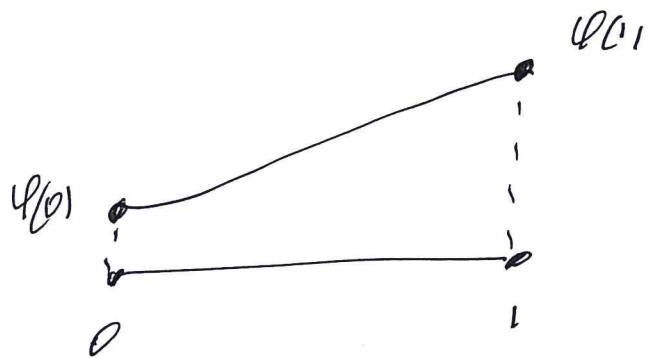
$$0 \leq t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < 1.$$

Note: la funzione ha un salto in $t=0$

$$\text{se } \varphi(0) \neq \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \varphi(t)$$

Allora, per $n \neq 0$,

$$\boxed{\widehat{\varphi'}(n) = 2\pi i n \cdot \varphi(n)}$$



Lim. Considero solo il caso di un singolo punto di discontinuità alla frontiera:

~~Allora~~ $\varphi(0) \neq \varphi(1)$. Allora

$$\varphi'(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi'_c(x) & \text{se } 0 < x < 1 \\ [\varphi(0) - \varphi(1)] \cdot \delta_0 & \text{se } x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{dove } \varphi'_c \text{ non tiene conto di } \delta_0$$

$$\text{Calcolo: } \varphi(n) = \int_0^1 \varphi(t) e^{-2\pi i n t} dt =$$

$$= \left[\frac{\varphi(t) e^{-2\pi i n t}}{-2\pi i n} \right]_0^1 = \int_0^1 \varphi'_c(t) \frac{e^{-2\pi i n t}}{-2\pi i n} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i n} \cdot \left\{ [\varphi(0) - \varphi(1)] + \int_0^1 \varphi'_c(t) e^{-2\pi i n t} dt \right\}$$

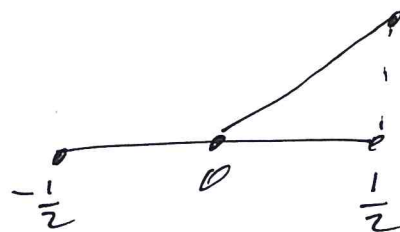
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i n} \int_0^1 \left\{ [\varphi(0) - \varphi(1)] \delta_0(t) + \varphi'_c(t) \right\} e^{-2\pi i n t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i n} \widehat{\varphi'}(n)$$

ESERCIZIO

Calcolare i coefficienti di Fourier di

$$\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } -\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 0 \\ t & \text{se } 0 \leq t < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$



$$\hat{\varphi}(n) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \varphi(t) e^{-2\pi i n t} dt$$

$$\hat{\varphi}(0) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \varphi(t) dt = \frac{1}{8}$$

Se $n \neq 0$, posso utilizzare diversi procedimenti.

(1) Diritto. $\hat{\varphi}(n) = \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} t e^{-2\pi i n t} dt =$

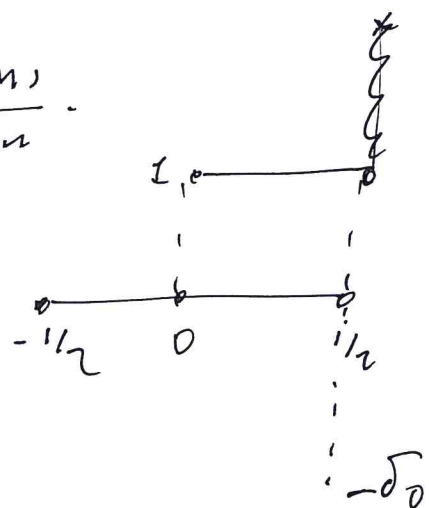
$$= \left[t \cdot \frac{e^{-2\pi i n t}}{-2\pi i n} \right]_0^{1/2} - \int_0^{1/2} \frac{e^{-2\pi i n t}}{-2\pi i n} dt \quad (\text{integrazione per parti})$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-\pi i n}}{4\pi i n} + \frac{1}{2\pi i n} \left[\frac{e^{-2\pi i n t}}{-2\pi i n} \right]_0^{1/2} = -\frac{e^{-\pi i n}}{4\pi i n} + \frac{e^{-\pi i n} - 1}{4\pi^2 n^2}$$

$$= -\frac{(-1)^n}{4\pi i n} + \frac{(-1)^n - 1}{4\pi^2 n^2} \quad \text{poich\'e } e^{-\pi i} = \cos(\pi) - i \sin(\pi) = -1$$

(2) Uso la formula $\hat{\varphi}(n) = \frac{\hat{\varphi}'(n)}{2\pi i n}$.

Qui $\varphi'(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } 0 \leq t < 1/2 \\ -\delta_0 & \text{in } t = 1/2 \end{cases}$



Quindi $\hat{\varphi}'(n) = -\hat{\delta}_{1/2}(n) + \hat{\varphi}(n)$
 $= -(-1)^n \hat{\varphi}(n)$

Dove $\varphi(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } 0 \leq t < 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{se } -1/2 \leq t \leq 0 \end{cases}$

Uso:
 $\hat{\delta}_{1/2}(n) = e^{-2\pi i n \cdot 1/2} = e^{-\pi i n} = (-1)^n$

Dal cui $\varphi'(t) = \delta_0 - \delta_{1/2}$

Quindi:

$$\hat{\varphi}(n) = -\frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi i n} + \frac{1}{(2\pi i n)^2} \cdot \left[\hat{\delta}_0(n) - \hat{\delta}_{1/2}(n) \right] = -\frac{(-1)^n}{2\pi i n} + \frac{1}{4\pi^2 n^2} (1 - (-1)^n)$$